

behind the cab of the vehicle. As pointed out above, certain of the objections are believed to be inconsistent with current Office practice, particularly the contention that the same component cannot bear the same reference numeral in different figures, and that the use of A, B, etc. on different drawings is improper. The Examiner appears to overlook the fact that Figure 1A, Figure 1B, Figure 1? are currently accepted throughout the Office as satisfying the consecutive Arabic numeral requirement. Enclosed herewith is a copy of pages 17, A-4-22, A-4-23, A-4-34, A-4-35, A-4-48, A-4-49, A-4-56, and A-4-57 of the "Guide for the Preparation of Patent Drawings" by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office which clearly illustrates that the drawings as submitted are proper, and that the Examiner's objections are inconsistent with accepted proper drawing practice within the Office. Withdrawal of the drawing objections is requested.

#### Conclusion

In view of the amendments to the specification and claims, the drawing changes, and the foregoing comments relative to the 35 USC 103 rejections, it is submitted that each of the objections and rejections have been overcome. New Claims 34-42 are believed to also patently distinguish over the prior art of record. Thus, it is submitted that this application is in condition for allowance based on Claims 1-5, 7, 10-12, 14, 24-28, and 30-42, and an early indication of such is requested.

Date: 9-14-98

Respectfully submitted,

L. E. Carnahan

L. E. Carnahan  
Agent for Applicants  
Reg. No. 20,555  
Tel. No. (801) 731-5304

Enclosures:

Proposed Drawing Correction  
with photocopies  
Pages from the Guide for the  
Preparation of Patent Drawings



*Part of #8*

# Guide for the Preparation of Patent Drawings

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Ronald H. Brown  
Secretary

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Bruce A. Lehman  
Assistant Secretary of Commerce and  
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

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forth in § 1.71(e) is included at the beginning (preferably as the first paragraph) of the specification.

Examples are provided in Appendix 4.

**(t) Numbering of sheets of drawings.** The sheets of drawings should be numbered in consecutive Arabic numerals, starting with 1, within the sight as defined in paragraph (g) of this section. These numbers, if present, must be placed in the middle of the top of the sheet, but not in the margin. The numbers can be placed on the right-hand side if the drawing extends too close to the middle of the top edge of the usable surface. The drawing sheet numbering must be clear and larger than the numbers used as reference characters to avoid confusion. The number of each sheet should be shown by two Arabic numerals placed on either side of an oblique line, with the first being the sheet number, and the second being the total number of sheets of drawings, with no other marking.

For example, the numbering at the top of the sheet would indicate that sheet to be the second sheet of a total of six sheets. If the arrangement of the view is rotated as set forth in section (i), the sheet number must remain as set forth in this section (t).

**(u) Numbering of views.**

(1) The different views must be numbered in consecutive Arabic numerals, starting with 1, independent of the numbering of the sheets and, if possible, in the order in which they appear on the drawing sheet(s). Partial views intended to form one complete view, on one or several sheets, must be identified by the same number followed by a capital letter. View numbers must be preceded by the abbreviation "FIG." Where only a single view is used in an application to illustrate the claimed invention, it must not be numbered and the abbreviation "FIG." must not appear.

(2) Numbers and letters identifying the views must be simple and clear and must not be used in association with brackets, circles, or inverted commas. The view numbers must be larger than the numbers used for reference characters.

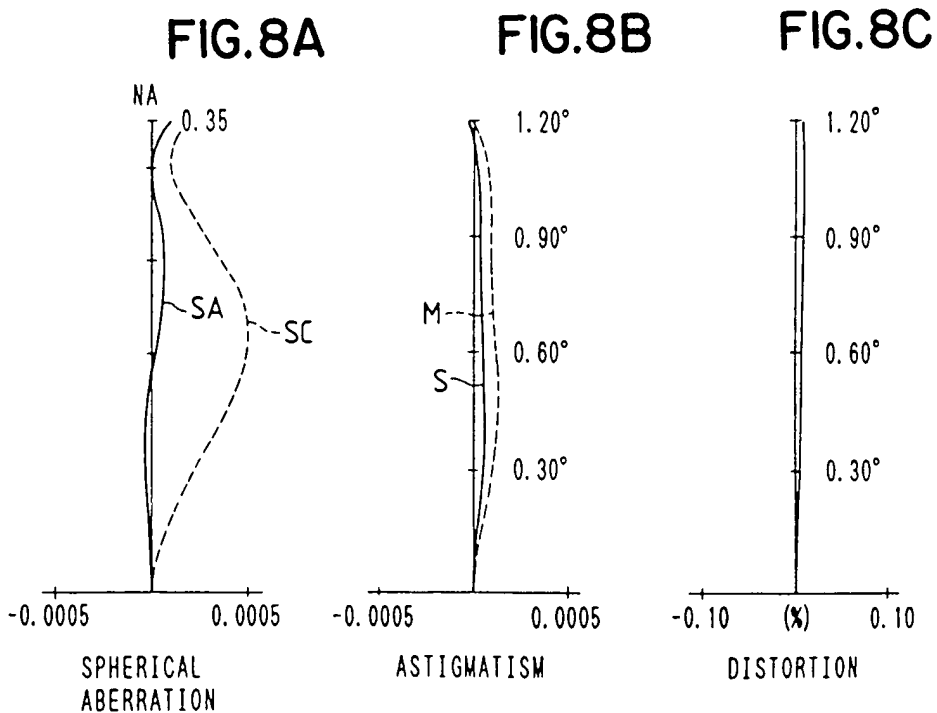
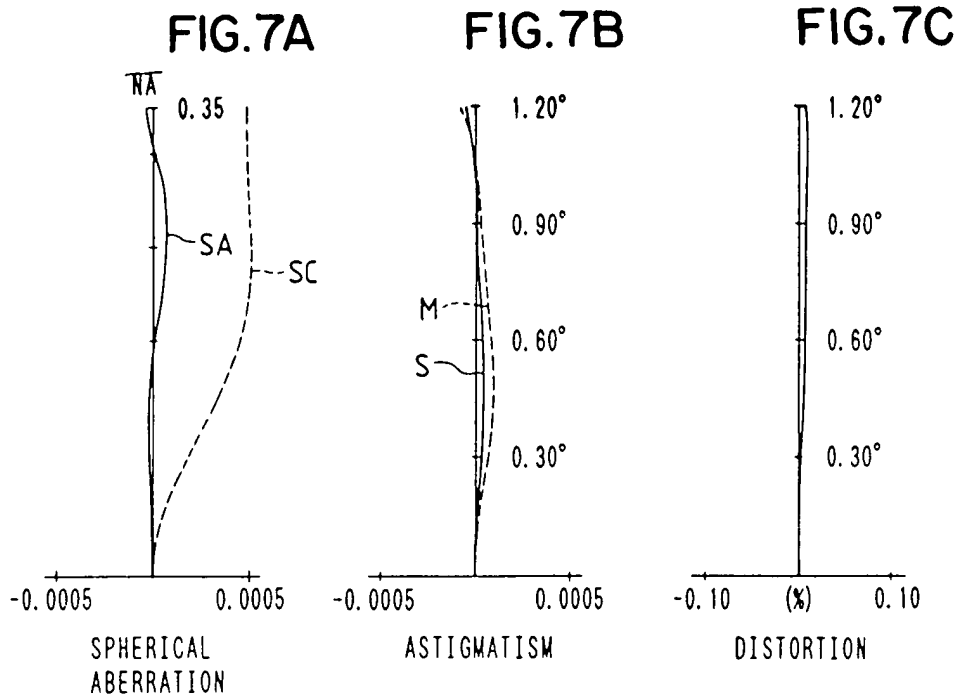
## Example 10

Example 10 is a **proper** illustration of a graphical form which is used to represent optical aberrations of lenses which may be submitted as drawings. The drawing meets the requirements of

### Paragraph (d) Graphic forms in drawings

The drawing also meets the requirements of

Paragraph (a)(1)	Black ink.
Paragraph (l)	Character of lines, numbers, and letters.
Paragraph (o)	Legends.
Paragraph (p)	Numbers, letters, and reference characters.
Paragraph (q)	Lead lines.
Paragraph (u)	Numbering of views.



**Example 10 - Proper  
Paragraph (d). Graphic forms in drawings.**

## Example 16

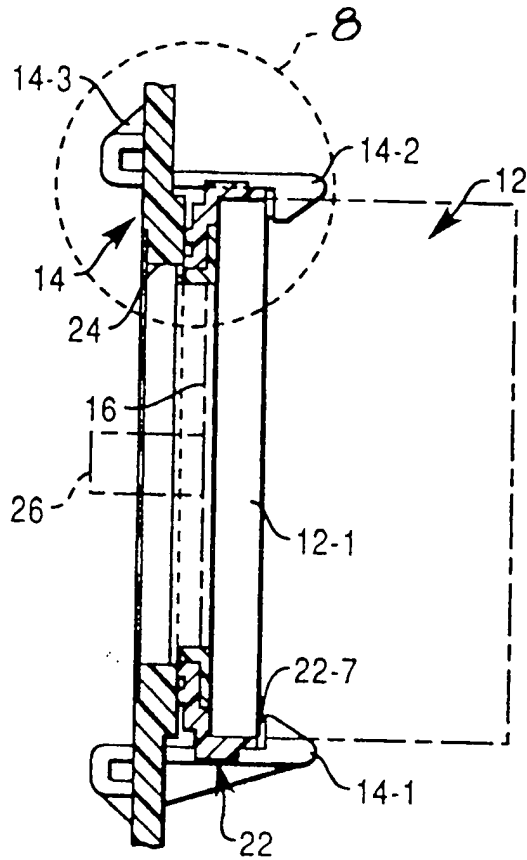
Example 16 is a **proper** illustration of a partial view which includes an enlarged view that may be submitted as a drawing. The drawing meets the requirements of

### Paragraph (h)(2) Partial views

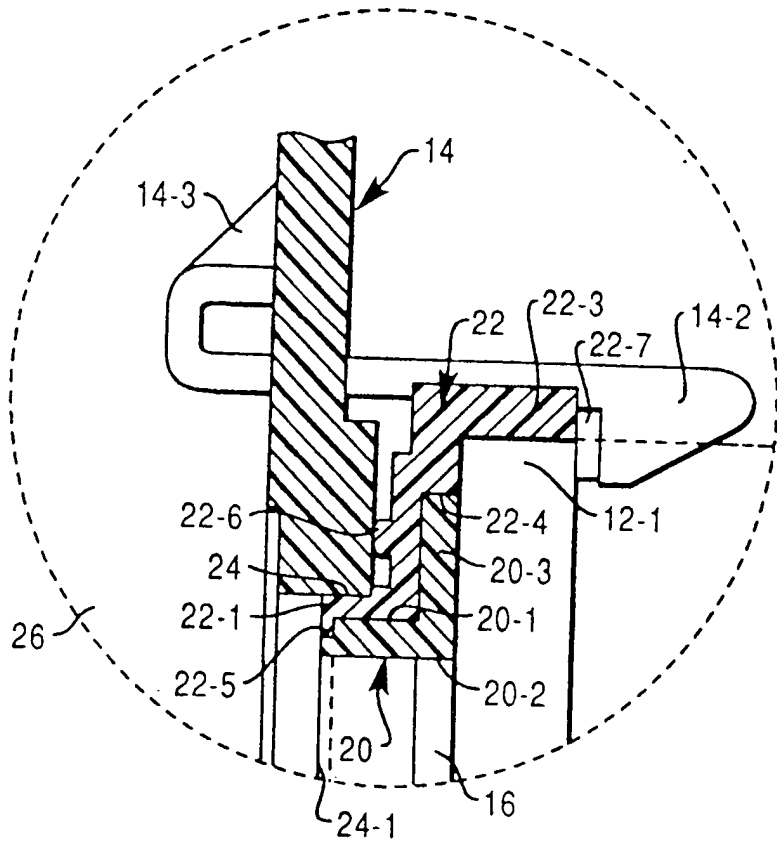
Additionally, the drawing meets the requirements of

Paragraph (a)(1)	Black ink.
Paragraph (l)	Character of lines, numbers, and letters.
Paragraph (p)(1)	Numbers, letters, and reference characters.
Paragraph (q)	Lead lines.
Paragraph (r)(1)	Arrows.
Paragraph (u)	Numbering of views.

**FIG. 7**



**FIG. 8**



Example 16 - Proper  
Paragraph (h)(2). Partial views.

## Example 20

Example 20 is provided as an **improper** illustration of a sectional view, although Fig. 1, which is **proper**, is included to show the difference. Note that the view from which the section is taken is not properly hatched in Fig. 2, at reference numeral 1. The drawing does not meet the requirements of

### Paragraph (h)(3) Sectional views

However, the illustration does meet the requirements of

Paragraph (a)(1)	Black ink.
<b>Paragraph (h)</b>	<b>Views</b> , wherein views are clearly separated from one another.
Paragraph (i)	Arrangement of views.
Paragraph (l)	Character of lines, numbers, and letters.
Paragraph (p)(1)	Numbers, letters, and reference characters.
Paragraph (q)	Lead lines.
Paragraph (u)	Numbering of views.

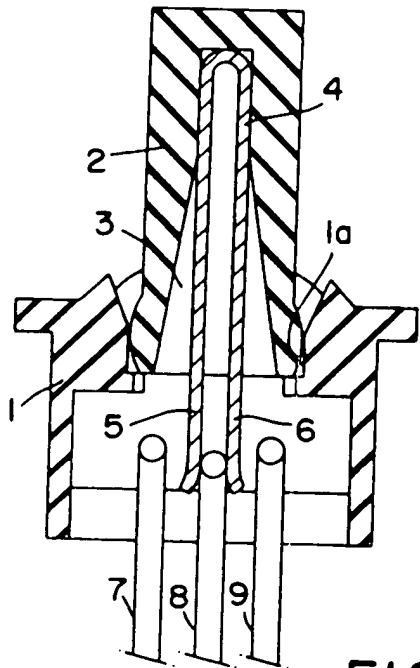


FIG. 1

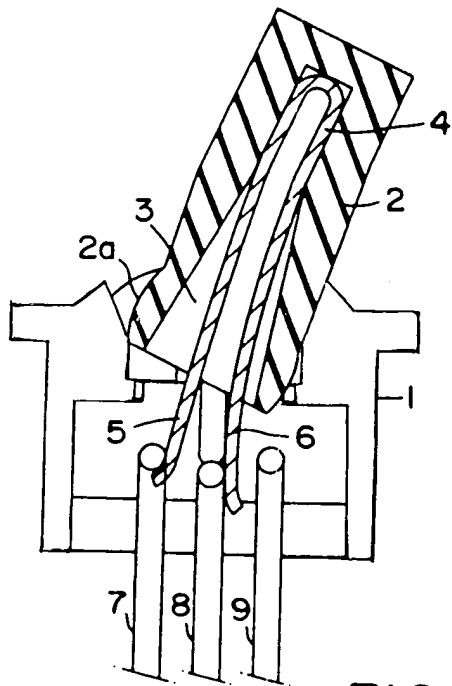


FIG. 2

Example 20 - Improper  
Paragraph (h)(3). Sectional views.

## Example 24

Example 24 is a **proper** illustration of a drawing which contains modified forms which may be submitted as a drawing. Note that Figs. 2 and 3 show fastening means 52, 53, 62, and 63 in separate figures. If desired, elements 62 and 63 could also be designated as 52` and 53` as modified forms of fastening means. The drawing meets the requirements of

### Paragraph (h)(5) Modified forms

Additionally, the drawing meets the requirements of

Paragraph (a)(1)	Black ink.
Paragraph (h)(3)	Sectional views.
Paragraph (i)	Arrangement of views.
Paragraph (l)	Character of lines, numbers, and letters.
Paragraph (m)	Shading.
Paragraph (p)	Numbers, letters, and reference characters.
Paragraph (q)	Lead lines.
Paragraph (u)	Numbering of views.

Another illustration of a modified form is shown at Example 25.

FIG. 2

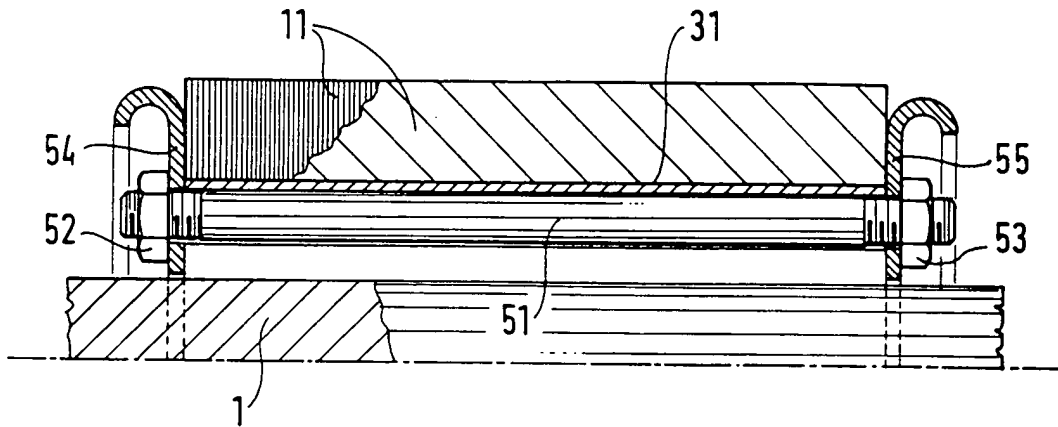
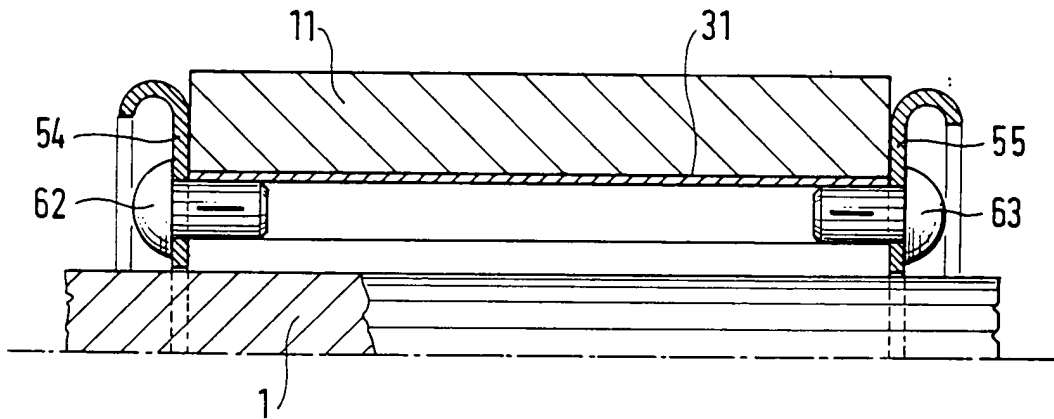


FIG. 3



Example 24 - Proper  
Paragraph (h)(5). Modified forms.